

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

**to investigate payoffs**  
ON, March 31 (AFP). — President Ford had four members of his cabinet to investigate payoffs by American campaign officials to promote sales of their...  
ident set up a special committee which Secretary of State Kissinger, Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Attorney General Ed... and Secretary of Commerce Elliott Ri... will serve as chairman. A fifth mem... General Brent Scowcroft, the pres... on national security.

**Mixed reception for Rocky**  
SYDNEY, March 31 (AFP). — Visiting U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller pledged today that the United States would stand by Australia and other allies in the Pacific area.  
Speaking at a banquet in honour of the U.S. Bicentennial, Mr. Rockefeller said there were mutual benefits to be gained in economic growth and peaceful commerce in the Pacific.  
Earlier, shortly before Mr. Rockefeller arrived at the banquet hall, police clashed with an estimated 600 demonstrators shouting "Yankee, go home." Police arrested 12 people in the incident.

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## in, Rifai talks with readers centre on M.E.



His Majesty King Hussein sits with President Gerald Ford in the White House in Washington on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

— March 31 — His Majesty King Hussein and President Gerald Ford held their second round of talks today, the crisis in the Middle East situation, bilateral relations and, again, the crisis in Lebanon.  
An official White House statement after today's talks said: "The President reiterated his determination to see that the momentum of the peace progress is maintained."  
"He and His Majesty reviewed those possibilities for diplomatic action which might offer realistic hopes for additional movement toward peace."  
The discussions also covered economic and military assistance, the White House said, but it gave no details.  
Following yesterday's Jordanian-U.S. talks, Dr. Kissinger sent veteran diplomat Dean Brown to Beirut to assess the crisis there.  
The Secretary of State said yesterday he was hopeful a ceasefire could be brought about in Lebanon, a view shared by King Hussein and President Ford in a statement issued by the White House after their first meeting.  
The King and Queen Alya wind up the formal part of their stay here tonight after the reception they will hold for the American President, his wife, and American congressional leaders.  
In a toast to Mr. Ford at a White House banquet last night, King Hussein spoke of "the expectations of the Jordanian people and the entire area that steps can be initiated and quickened to achieve the goal which has eluded us for many more years."  
[Continued on page 6]

## Allon slams Scranton speech as damaging

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Mar. 31 (R). — Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today the United States damaged its own policies as well as harming Israel in the U.N. Security Council last week.  
Mr. Allon spoke in the Knesset in a debate on a speech by American U.N. Ambassador William Scranton criticising Israel's settlement policies in occupied Arab territories.  
"It was an unfortunate speech which should not be regarded as a personal statement by the U.S. representative, but as a statement of official American policy," Mr. Allon said.

He expressed appreciation of a subsequent U.S. veto of a Security Council resolution critical of Israel, but added that this "does not retract from the negative significance of Mr. Scranton's speech, which was the wrong statement, at the wrong time, from the incorrect forum."

The speech, Mr. Allon said: "Damaged not only Israel but also America's own policies."

Mr. Allon said that such an official statement harmed American efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East.  
"By putting forward a concrete position on issues which are still controversial between the parties, the U.S. weakens its own position as a mediator. From this point of view Mr. Scranton's speech did not stand up to the test," he said.

He said the U.N. Security Council could no longer serve as a useful forum for attempts to move towards peace — "on the contrary, the Security Council is gradually becoming an instrument which the most extremist and stubborn Arab states try to use to sabotage every chance of progress."

The Israeli Ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Chaim Herzog, returned today for consultations on Mr. Scranton's speech which the Israelis feared signalled a shift in American Middle East policy.

He will also discuss Israel's position in the forthcoming debate on the extension of the mandate of U.N. forces on the Golan Heights which expires at the end of May.

## — Mufti, Patriarch call for ceasefire — U.S. envoy arrives in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 31 (AFP). — Special U.S. envoy Dean Brown arrived here late today as the Lebanese civil war seemed to be approaching a climax.  
He said he was not sent to replace the ailing U.S. ambassador George McMurtrie Godley, but to represent President Gerald Ford.

Mr. Brown specified that his mission was to find out what was happening for the president rather than to mediate.

Asked if he would talk with leaders of Palestinian forces involved in the fighting, he said nobody would be excluded from his fact-finding assignment. But he was not instructed to contact the Palestinians, he added.

The envoy said he would contact the Lebanese first, starting with President Suleiman Franjeh. An informed source said Mr. Brown will see the president tomorrow morning near Jounieh, in the Christian-held mountains in which Mr. Franjeh took refuge after rebel troops shelled his palace.  
Soon after arriving on a scheduled flight of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines, he held a press conference in the U.S. Embassy.

Newsman were searched before entering by an armed U.S. marine wearing a bullet-proof vest.  
Approaches to the embassy were heavily guarded by dissident soldiers of the "Army of Arab Lebanon" who have been fighting against troops loyal to the government.

Mr. Brown said his government was very preoccupied because peace in the Middle East was always precarious.  
He declined to comment on the decision yesterday by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to have the U.N. Security Council discuss the Lebanese war.

Mr. Brown stressed that Washington approved of Syria's mediation efforts.  
When a reporter asked if the envoy thought a truce was possible, he replied, "Inshallah."

Mr. Brown, 55, a former ambassador, was in Jordan during the 1970 events. He is now chairman of the Middle East Institute, a private study group on Arab affairs.  
Lebanon's Maronite Catholic Patriarch and Sunni Moslem Mufti of the Republic meanwhile appealed today for an immediate halt to fighting.

## Calm returns to Galilee as Knesset holds debate

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Mar. 31 (Agencies). — Relative calm returned to a tense Galilee and the Israeli-occupied West Bank today amid reports that the Israeli military governor on the West Bank had agreed to reduce the number of military patrols in return for an agreement by Arab municipal leaders to restore life to normal.

Six Arab persons were killed yesterday and 69 others were wounded, 38 of them policemen, in Israel's worst-ever clashes between Arabs and Israeli military forces. The demonstrators were backing a one-day strike called by the Arab communist Rakah Party to protest against the expropriation of farmlands in Galilee.

Israeli Radio affirmed that arrests of suspected "agitators" were continuing.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today accused Rakah of inciting yesterday's violence. "It is the logical pursuit of the party's policy and a new step in the direction of its ultimate aims," he told the Knesset.

Israeli newspapers today did not agree the demonstrations were entirely Communist-inspired and said a new evaluation of government policy towards Israel's half million Arabs was needed.

Mr. Rabin was speaking in an emergency debate in which members rejected overwhelmingly a non-confidence motion brought by the chamber's four Rakah members, who interrupted him loudly when he expressed his condolences to the bereaved families of those killed yesterday.

The Rakah members accused him of adding insult to injury. Rakah member Meir Wilner accused Mr. Rabin, Defence Minister Shimon Peres and Police Minister Shlomo Hillel of personally organising "a pogrom against the Arab population" and of being responsible for yesterday's "assassinations."

Rakah members Tewfik Teubl and Tewfik Zayyad, the Mayor of Nazareth, said the government consisted of "assassins thirsty for Arab blood."

Thousands of Israeli troops and paramilitary border police patrolled northern Israel last night after the incidents. In Nazareth, the main town in Galilee and the scene of demonstrations yesterday, Arab youths threw stones at police but then dispersed.

The night passed calmly and most shops in Arab areas of Israel were open for business as usual this morning. Schools held classes except in the villages of Sakhnin, Deir Hanna and Arraba, where four Arab persons were shot dead by Israeli security forces Tuesday.

The villages were in mourning, preparing to bury their dead. Israeli forces which entered the village yesterday withdrew at the request of village headmen and took up positions nearby.

Police said some 30 of about 300 people arrested during the demonstrations had been released. About 100 were ordered held for 15 days by a magistrate. The police said they might make other arrests today after they studied newfilm of the incidents.

On the West Bank, Israeli military patrols were reduced today, indicating that reports of an agreement between the military governor and Arab leaders was in fact in force. The presence of Israeli forces was much less noticeable today.

For the West Bank, today was the last day for nominations for municipal elections to be held there next month.

In one incident, students at Bir Zeit College north of Jerusalem burned tyres and stoned soldiers [Continued on page 6]



GHOST TOWN. — Militiamen walk through the bombed-out, looted Bab Idris section of Beirut on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

In a message broadcast by Radio Lebanon, controlled by opponents of the beleaguered government, Patriarch Antonios Boutros Khoreiche appealed to left and right wing combatants to accept a ceasefire.

The station also broadcast a call by the Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled, "to freeze hostilities immediately so constitutional mechanisms can get the country out of the crisis."

The twin appeals confirmed reports of efforts to bring about a short truce, if not a ceasefire, to permit negotiations to find a solution to the civil war.

France also appealed to the warring sides to cease hostilities and pledged its readiness to work for a settlement.

The leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, Pierre Gemayel, said here today that President Franjeh would resign as soon as his successor was elected.

Speaking after meeting with Mr. Franjeh at the new presidential headquarters at Zouk Mikayel, 15 kms north of Beirut, the rightwing leader said that when a ceasefire had been reached in Lebanon, "Parliament will meet and a new president will be elected" as previously agreed upon.

"Then the president will be elected regularly and legally" he added.

## Jackson tries to make political capital from Lebanese conflict

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AFP). — Democratic presidential contender Senator Henry Jackson said here today the U.S. marines should have been sent to Lebanon to stop Christians and Moslems from "shooting each other up" in the civil war.

It was too late for such action now, Sen. Jackson declared while campaigning for next Tuesday's presidential primary in Wisconsin. He accused President Gerald Ford of "inaction" over the Lebanese conflict.

Mr. Jackson stressed, however, that the move to send marines could only have been made with the prior agreement of the United Nations and at the request of Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh.

U.S. marines intervened in an earlier conflict there in 1958.

The White House immediately riposted that no request for American forces had been sent by Beirut, and Sen. Jackson's rival for the Democratic, Jimmy Carter, dismissed the whole idea as "irresponsible."

White House press secretary Ronald Nessen said the U.S. had no plans to intervene in Lebanon and that American policy there was and is one of non-intervention. He recalled that both Israel and Syria had been warned by Washington not to intervene in the war and that the U.S. had offered to help the warring factions settle their conflict.

Asked whether the new president would take office immediately after being elected, Mr. Gemayel said: "I am absolutely sure that the present president will be delighted to come down from the cross on which he finds himself."  
Lebanon's Maronite leaders have not yet officially said whether they believe the beleaguered Mr. Franjeh should resign after the election of his successor, before the end of his normal term in office.

Another Lebanese leader, Camille Chamoun, National Liberal Party chief and Lebanese Interior Minister, met with the president today and later discussed the sending of the U.S. envoy to Lebanon and U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's decision to place the Lebanese crisis before the Security Council.

"I believe that it is time for the United States to become concerned about what is happening in Lebanon," Mr. Chamoun said, adding that "if members of the United Nations want to see reality, they must take initiatives and do their duty."

No noteworthy changes in military positions held by Lebanese combatants occurred today, and exchanges of gunfire decreased considerably. This afternoon, heavy artillery was silent in the city for the first time in more than 10 days.

Observers said opposing forces in Lebanon's civil war appeared to be stabilizing their positions and waiting for the results of current national and international negotiations on the situation.

In New York, a spokesman for the United Nations said that members of the Security Council had opened consultations on Mr. Waldheim's latter dated yesterday drawing their attention to "the grave situation in Lebanon."

President Franjeh had today welcomed the controversial decision by the Secretary General, but other Lebanese leaders criticised Mr. Waldheim's decision.

Premier Rashid Karami cabled Lebanese U.N. representative Edward Ghorah with instructions to "refrain from any move and take no attitude that may be conducive to (a) Security Council meeting."  
[Continued on page 6]



AMERICA'S HOPE. — Mr. L. Dean Brown, former ambassador to Jordan, was named Tuesday as the special representative to Lebanon from the U.S. (AP wirephoto).

## — Sadat sees arms assistance as "impossible" — W. Germany pledges financial support for Egypt

BONN, March 31 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said today West Germany was moving towards recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO).

But the West German government spokesman countered that Bonn was still insisting the PLO acknowledge Israel's right to exist before it recognised the central Palestinian grouping.

The Egyptian leader's talks here with government leaders ended with pledges of further financial help and moral backing for his moderate Middle East policies. He later set off to visit southern Germany before continuing his European tour with stops in France, Italy, the Vatican, Austria and Yugoslavia.

At a press conference, however he admitted the impossibility of getting weapons from West Germany to replenish stocks left low by Egypt's disputes with the Soviet Union.

President Sadat, who arrived here on Monday to a 21-gun salute and subsequent red carpet treatment, said Herr Schmidt had told him West Germany would give political guarantees for a Mid East solution but did not want any military involvement.

Doubts over the PLO's status with West Germany, however, remained a major question mark hanging over the president's visit. At his press conference he said that judging by his talks with Herr Schmidt there were good prospects for West German recognition of the PLO at some later stage.

The government announced it will give Egypt 30 million marks (\$5 million) in credit guarantees to add to the 230 million marks (\$46 million) in financial and material aid an agreement for which was signed yesterday.

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LET ME SEE. — President Sadat smokes, while pondering his response to a press conference question in Bonn Wednesday.



## New appeal made for Capucci release

DAMASCUS, March 31 (AFP). — Hilarion Capucci, imprisoned Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, was "struck and roughed up" on March 15 in Ramleh, Israel, prison for refusing to end his hunger strike, the U.S. and French ambassadors were told here today.

The charge was made in an appeal sent to the embassies by Maximus V. Hakim, Greek Catholic Patriarch of Antioch and the Middle East.

He appealed to the two governments, the United Nations and the Red Cross to obtain the liberation of Monsignor Capucci.

Patriarch Hakim's note also accused Israel of violating international conventions and failing to comply with U.N. resolutions on the Middle East.

Monsignor Capucci was jailed two years ago on a charge of smuggling guns to Palestinian nationalists in Israeli-occupied territory.



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## Tricky mediation

The military and political situation in Lebanon has become so confused and so enmeshed in contradictory actions by inexplicably vacillating factions that any attempt by the Security Council to discuss the Lebanese conflict would probably do more damage to the council than good to Lebanon. Lebanon has become a tremendous hornet's nest. The basic problem now is that no outside attempt to mediate or bring about even a stop-gap ceasefire would have any chance of success without the open and sincere approval of all the fighting factions, as well as the non-fighting ones. This is no easy task.

The United States is now the latest to try its hand at stopping the civil war in Lebanon, and one only hopes that the despatch to Beirut of special envoy Dean Brown will do something to stop the fighting and start the difficult psychological and physical reconstruction effort that Lebanon requires.

In spite of the continued warfare throughout the country and the changing demands of the political figures, it is clear that the resignation of the now nominal President Suleiman Franjeh would go a long way to bringing some semblance of peace back to the country. The fear that now lurks is that stepped-up international efforts to mediate in Lebanon and stop the war will centre around retaining Mr. Franjeh in office, or somehow working out an arrangement whereby he would hang on until his constitutional term of office runs out this September. The danger inherent in this approach is that, if this happens, there will not be much of a country left by September for a successor to preside over.

There are adamant demands by the leftists, led by Mr. Kamal Junblatt, that a written resignation from Mr. Franjeh is the immediate demand that must be satisfied, and until it is, the combined leftist forces in Lebanon will keep fighting the rightist forces spearheaded by the Phalangist Party of Mr. Pierre Gemayel and the National Liberals of Mr. Camille Chamoun.

If any international mediation is to succeed, it must take into account the underlying reason for the seemingly infinite ability of the Lebanese people to engage in bloody fratricide. This reason is the compulsive jockeying for political power and economic wealth that is as much a part of Lebanon as the cedar trees on its mountains. The danger is that a mediation attempt would not really mediate, but would get bogged down in the peculiarly Lebanese political compulsion to engage in horsetrading while there is a virtual slaughter of cattle taking place in the streets.

The attempt to bring some common sense and humanity to the Lebanese conflict is something we pray shall succeed. To bring the conflict to the Security Council would only confuse the Security Council and confound anybody who follows the debate. The direct mediation effort of Syria has shown that a mediator can quickly lose the intermediary halo that at first seemed so attractive to the two sides of the conflict. If the United States is now willing to try its hand in Lebanon, one wishes it success, and adds a further hope that its reconciliatory appendages, and nothing else, would move into the Lebanese dispute with any semblance of force.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Editorials in Al Rai, Al Dustour and Al Shaab Wednesday again dealt with the "Day of Jerusalem and the Land" — and the strikes and demonstrations in occupied Palestine during which a number of Arab citizens fell victim of Israeli bullets.

Headlining its editorial "How Grand are our People...!", Al Rai says the strike and the uprising were bigger and more successful than all expectations...

It asked: "What objectives did the strike and uprising achieve?" The answer, it says, is the inevitability of struggle against Zionism is a real axiom that will continue to apply in spite of all varieties of what people call peaceful attempts and endeavours...

"We can also emphasise that the formula of peaceful co-existence, which the Israelis forged and tried to sell to the world, and which we bought to a certain extent, is a fake coin, because the Arabs of Sakhnin, Nazareth and the rest of the Galilee villages have shown that they were Arabs first who cannot be detached from their Arabism or their Palestinian identity," the paper says.

The paper goes on to say that people in the occupied lands have also toppled many "facts" — co-existence, the Israeli Arabs, the civilised Israeli occupation...

"How grand are our people, and how great is our pride in ourselves, and our confidence in the future and our... victory," Al Rai concludes.

Under the headline "The Big Lesson," Al Dustour says our people under occupation have fought a fierce battle with the forces of aggression, not only in the West Bank but also in Galilee, which has been afflicted by the Israeli presence since 1948. They both faced the Israeli bullets in a magnificent battle, comprising all the people of the villages who succumbed to occupation 28 and 9 years ago respectively. They were all able to prove once again that the Palestinian human being remains the son of his own land; he refuses to melt away or be contained, even if he is governed by steel and fire for 25 years or more...



## Islamic science conference seeks to stop brain drain

AMMAN, (JT). — The first Islamic Conference on Sciences and Technology was held late February in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Riyadh.

The Conference which convened under the slogan "Islamic Solidarity in the Field of Sciences and Technology" was attended by more than 200 Arab and Islamic scientists, among whom was Jordan's Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director General Dr. Ishaq Farhan, who submitted a report on Jordan's scientific and technological progress. He briefed the conferees on the Society's activities and future projects and its aim to diversify and expand its relations with the various Arab, Islamic and international scientific institutions.

The conference discussed scientific and technological research and its application to industrialisation and development plans, which should be encouraged and supported. Besides this, the conferees discussed the problem of the Arab and Islamic brain drain.

According to a United Nations report this brain drain from developing countries to industrialised ones provides them with an annual profit of \$15 billion while the overall loans and aid supplied by the industrialised nations to developing countries does not exceed one fifth of this sum.

Incentives to attract this knowledge to serve the developing countries should be worked out and

## Jordan's ag expert briefs Saudi guest

AMMAN. — A Saudi agricultural delegation headed by the Director General of Agricultural Affairs and Water in the Al Kassim region in Saudi Arabia Mr. Abdul Mohsen Al Notjery arrived here Wednesday morning for a week-long visit.

Mr. Al Notjery was received, following his arrival, by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Said Ghazzawi who briefed him on the activities of the Ministry and its projects to develop agriculture and modernise procedures, in particular those included in the Five Year Development Plan.

He also explained to him the Ministry's efforts to increase the area of cultivated lands and the establishment of tree nurseries to produce seedlings for distribution to farmers.

## Crown Prince sees Bel-Lux-Arab team

AMMAN. — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday evening received at the Royal Scientific Society a delegation of the Belgian-Luxembourg-Arab Chamber of Commerce.

Prince Hassan explained to the delegation the details and aims of the Jordanian Five-Year Plan. He also gave the delegation an idea of the work in the Royal Scientific Society.

## Development means good technicians

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Education is taking the necessary measures to convene a conference on vocational studies to be held here not later than June.

It will discuss the problems facing vocational studies and will be entrusted to draw up solutions to improve this kind of studies in order to attract more students.

This reassessment is necessary to provide Jordan with the qualified technicians needed for the success of any development plan.



HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN chats with American Republican Senator Charles Percy Wednesday before a breakfast meeting with U.S. congressional leaders in Washington. (AP wirephoto).

## Low lands economic team expresses interest in trade

AMMAN. — The commercial delegation from Belgium and Luxembourg which is here for a visit of several days met Wednesday with officials of the National Planning Council and the Amman Chamber of Commerce to look over the economic and industrial situation in Jordan and discuss

the possibility of increasing economic cooperation. The Secretary General of the National Planning Council briefed the delegation on Jordan's economic evolution during the past 25 years. He also explained to them the aims achieved by the Three Year Development Plan and the projects of the coming Five Year Plan.

## Potash experiments begin in July

AMMAN. — The Arab Potash Company has decided Wednesday to launch in July the experimental phase of the Potash production project.

This phase to last one year will cost approximately JD10 million. It aims to study the most modern advanced production processes prior to implementing full scale production on a commercial basis.

Several meetings have been held in the last days to discuss the tenders which are to be called soon for the implementation of the first phase of the project.

The meetings, presided over by the Director General of the Potash Company, Mr. Ali Khassawneh, were attended by representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the National Planning Council, the World Bank and U.S. and British consultant firms.

## \$36m U.S. grant to Bangladesh

DACCA, March 31 (AFP). — The United States will provide another \$36 million to enable Bangladesh to buy 50,000 tons of rice and 150,000 tons of wheat in the current fiscal year under an agreement signed here Tuesday.

With the new grant, total US assistance under public law (PL) 480 for the current financial year rose to \$164.6 million. In quantity, the total assistance represents 200,000 metric tons of rice, 550,000 metric tons of wheat and 40,000 metric tons of edible oil.

## Messe pour le 40e jour du deces de M. Pierre Lavergne

Jeannette Lavergne et ses enfants invitent les amis a assister a la messe qu'ils feront célébrer pour le 40e jour du deces de leur cher disparu

PIERRE LAVERGNE

Conseiller Culturel à l'Ambassade de France à Amman le vendredi 2 Avril à 10 heures à l'Eglise Latine de Djebel Lweibdeh.

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COOPERATION PROTOCOL. — Libyan Premier Abdul-Salam Jalloud (right) signs joint communiqué with Angolan Premier Lobo de Nascimento Tuesday in Tripoli concluding de Nascimento's three day official visit to Libya. (AP wirephoto).

## Ceausescu seals Kuwait visit with chemical deal

KUWAIT, March 31, (R) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania said today his country would work for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories but had no intention of mediating in the Middle East problem.

President Ceausescu was speaking at a press conference shortly before he left here for Bucharest after a three-day state visit to Kuwait, the first ever by a communist head of state.

The Romanian president whose country is the only East European state maintaining ties with Israel, defended his country's stand by saying that "war is something temporary."

He said that Romania maintained diplomatic links with the United States at the time of the Vietnam war although it opposed American policy in the Far East.

"When a crisis starts somewhere in the world, we must try to stop it and not to increase it," he added.

President Ceausescu said Romania would like to see a quick political solution in the Middle East which would include an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, and recognise the rights of the Palestinians to a state of their own.

President Ceausescu said that an agreement had been reached in principle with Kuwait under

which the Gulf state would take a 49 per cent interest in a petrochemical plant to be built on Romania's Black Sea coast.

He said that the plant would import its fuel stocks from Kuwait and Romania was planning to buy additional quantities of Kuwaiti crude oil for other uses.

Reports before President Ceausescu's arrival here estimated the cost of the proposed Black Sea plant at up to 1,000 million dollars but the Romanian leader would not quote a figure.

Four agreements were signed during President Ceausescu's stay here. These covered cooperation in air and sea transport, post and telecommunications projects, research, design and technical assistance and culture, science, tourism and information.

The Romanian president said that the agreements signed showed that "a new chapter" had been turned in relations between the two countries.

He described his country's relations with the Arab states as "excellent" and said that he hoped diplomatic relations would soon be established with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Kuwait and Iraq have until now been the only Gulf Arab states which maintained diplomatic relations with any communist state.

## Prime Minister Rifai: Before Israel chooses negotiating partners, it should accept the principles of negotiation

(Editor's note: The following is the full transcript of a television interview by Prime Minister Zeid Rifai conducted and broadcast in Washington, D.C. two days ago. We publish it in full because of its particular relevance at this time and its enunciation of Jordan's position on events in the Middle East.)



Premier Al Rifai

Q: As you and King Hussein left for the U.S., King Hussein is quoted as having said: "We want to clear up a lot of obscurity about the Middle East situation." What specifically is his Majesty trying to clarify?

Rifai: It is not really the intention of His Majesty to clarify; he is here to receive clarification. His Majesty believes that the situation in the Middle East is deteriorating, that the momentum that had been generated towards peace in our area last year has come to a halt, and he would like to discuss with the President and Secretary of State and other U.S. officials what we actually have in mind, where do we go from here? What is the intention of the US? How do we envisage further movement towards peace? His Majesty would like to receive clarification, on these points.

Q: The request is a vital one; a lot of people in this country would like to know the answers too; considering King Hussein's situation and the concern about peace, is there any prospect of raising with President Ford a resumption of the momentum towards peace negotiations, any prospects of Jordan being involved in peace negotiations?

Rifai: Since the decision of the Rabat summit conference, Jordan has not been involved with the negotiations. This fact did not in any way delay negotiations or complicate them further because when Jordan was involved in the negotiation process we couldn't get anywhere with regard to Israel's intransigence, regarding a possible solution, so we don't have any new initiatives to suggest.

The bases for a solution are well known, on this we are quite clear. It is total withdrawal in return for total peace. If there is to be peace in the M.E., Israel has to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, in return for total peace and necessary guarantees for stability and the security of every state in the Area, including Israel.

Q: Those are flat and absolute positions; when negotiating you reach some sort of compromise position, but as far as Jordan is concerned unless there is absolute, total withdrawal there can be no resumption of negotiations.

Rifai: We are talking about principles, and of course principles are flat and absolute. Negotiations are not about principles, they can never be about principles; they can be about details of implementation.

Q: You indicate that Israel refuses to negotiate with you over the West Bank or otherwise. Now the Israelis are asserting very vigorously that they wish to negotiate. Why should the Arab position be inflexible on this issue, why should you not be allowed to negotiate with Israel?

Rifai: It is not a question of whether we are allowed to negotiate or not. This is not the issue; the issue is negotiate what? Israelis announce the they do not intend to withdraw from the Arab city of Jerusalem. That Jerusalem should remain the united capital of Israel, so Jerusalem as far as Israel is concerned is not negotiable. They also insist that they must maintain certain military positions and strongholds on the western banks of the River Jordan. They wish to annex a part of the Jordan valley to Israel and maintain strongholds there, so they say total withdrawal all along the front of the valley to the west is non-negotiable. The same things applies to the Golan Heights; they say they cannot withdraw from the Golan Heights because of security purposes. They say they have to hold on to Sharm Al Sheikh and parts of Sinai—again with the very fragile argument that they need this for security, so they exclude prospects of negotiation before they start. Before Israel can really start choosing its

negotiating partners it should accept the principles on which one would negotiate. The principles are there in resolution 242, and if this is accepted by Israel the momentum can be regenerated.

Q: Would it be fair to observe that when Egypt and Israel began talks on prospects for a negotiated settlement, there were principles involved there too. In the end, what happened was that in the process of negotiation, Israel gave up considerable portions of Egyptian territory, especially in the Sinai Desert all the way back to the Giddi and Mitla passes. The point was that out of negotiations there was a fruitful result—with that example in mind one can see that negotiation is not entirely a sterile process or useless—it produced a very real dividend to Egypt.

Rifai: Negotiations certainly are not useless and in the case of Egypt and Israel what was negotiated was not a peace agreement. Israel is still in occupation of Egyptian territory; it is not an overall settlement. We are talking now about a M.E. settlement as a whole; but if we are talking about interim agreements, before the Rabat conference Jordan presented a proposal to Kissinger for him to pass on to the Israelis for a disengagement agreement on the Jordanian-Israeli front similar to disengagement agreements that were signed between Egypt and Israel and Syria and Israel, and Israel refused to accept the proposal and refused even to discuss disengagement on the Jordanian-Israeli front; so even on talk about an interim agreement, the Israelis had rejected negotiations with Jordan before Rabat.

Q: If you sat down at a table you might find that this position which they rejected a few years ago might probably be accepted now.

Rifai: We are not really asking Israel to immediately withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967; we are asking Israel to declare the acceptance in principle of total withdrawal. We want them to declare acceptance of the principles of resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council. We need to negotiate the process of withdrawal, but the principles of total withdrawal has not yet been accepted. Therefore it is not possible to negotiate with Israel from present lines. The Security Council resolution as well as international law does not recognise the acquisition of territory by force, and if we are to start negotiations with Israel from the present ceasefire line then the Arabs can also claim that the only borders Israel ever had in terms of international recognition were those of the partition plan of 1947, which were even smaller as far as Israeli territory is concerned than what it had in 1967.

Q: Could you clear up something very specific for us concerning the article written by Mr. Sheehan in Foreign Policy magazine in which he said that both Presidents Nixon and Ford had specifically told Arab leaders, including King Hussein, that they would insist upon Israeli withdrawal totally to its 1967 borders, the frontiers that existed before the 1967 war, and the article also stated very specifically that Mr. Nixon, when he visited King Hussein, told this directly to King Hussein; is that true?

Rifai: This is actually one of the confusions prompted by continuous Israeli propaganda; the resolution actually says total withdrawal and then secure and recognised borders—we certainly have not heard from the U.S. since 1967 that it does not support total withdrawal.

Q: Do you interpret Ambassador Scranton's statement at the U.N. debate last week as a reiteration of the U.S. position on

withdrawal and 242?

Rifai: We thought the statement of Ambassador Scranton was a very positive one; it certainly made the U.S. position regarding what is happening in the holy city of Jerusalem and the West Bank quite clear.

It is frankly unfortunate that Scranton's vote did not really correspond with his statement at the Security Council. Wouldn't you have expected, as a result of a statement like that, that the vote would have been a positive one?

Q: How did you read this statement?

Rifai: Very positively, actually; we were not surprised because we know this to be the U.S. position. We weren't surprised by what was said. We would have been surprised if he would have said anything to the contrary. What puzzles us is really the U.S. veto when it comes to the process of voting. The vote seems to be a negative one.

Q: and even with the modifications to the resolution and viewing American policy in regard to Israel, it has been said that the veto was not inconsistent with that policy, leaving the speech aside.

Rifai: What is the policy? Is it support of Israel unconditionally whether Israel is right or wrong?

Q: No. The American policy is to insure that Israel shall have secure and defensible frontiers.

Rifai: Even if those defensible and secure frontiers were on the territories of another country?

Q: Again, 242 leaves a lot of room for open negotiations and obviously the American position seems to hope that a satisfactory settlement could be negotiated. But I am not a spokesman for the U.S. State Department.

Q: Again, specifically, did President Nixon, when he met with King Hussein, or has President Ford since then specifically said that the U.S. is committed to going back to the 1967 borders?

Rifai: Conversations between heads of state are confidential in nature. It is not up to me to say what was discussed, whether between President Nixon or Ford, and His Majesty, but I repeat we have never heard from the U.S. that it does not support the principle of total withdrawal.

Q: You have indicated that the Israel position has been rigid and that prospects are rather grim at this moment for the M.E. The Israelis and Americans are looking at Jordanian policy towards the M.E. and they might have a certain amount of trepidation in view of Jordan's closer relations with Syria.

Syria is known as the most vigorous hardline nation in the co-frontation. Why is it that Jordan is moving in this direction, possibly getting into what we perceive as the Soviet Bloc rather than in the American Bloc on the conflict?

Rifai: The very close and new relationship that we have with Syria is a very natural one. The two countries have a lot in common — common language, common history, common culture and heritage, common outlook, even the people are one people. Certainly we do not accept what is claimed, as you put it, that Syria is part of the Soviet Bloc; that is not so, just the same as it is true that we are not part of the American Bloc. We are both Arab countries. We have friendship, we have interests, we are trying to organise ourselves, associate very closely with each other, and we have strong cooperation. There is political coordination. We find that we agree on almost every issue.

Q: In your capacity as Defence Minister, don't you think Jordan may be moving towards accepting military equipment from the Soviet Union rather than relying upon the Western European states and U.S.?

Rifai: This is a matter of requirement. Traditionally, Jordan has had its sources for arms from the West, Great Britain and mainly from the U.S., and we are quite happy with this relationship. As long as our legitimate requirements are met, we do not see any reason to change. We hope it will

be possible at all times to provide Jordan with its legitimate requirements to enable it to defend itself.

Q: If the Syrians are almost entirely equipped with Soviet weapons, and if there is to be a common military direction between Syrian and Jordanian armies, if you are in fact going to have common uniforms and a common military command, is Jordan now going to orient itself for the Soviet weapons system in the future?

Rifai: The argument does not necessarily follow. As I said, we will continue to procure our requirements from every source available to us, but most armies in the Middle East have American arms and Soviet arms. Iran certainly has a combination. As His Majesty our King has always said, there is nothing called American arms or Russian arms or British arms. The arms become Arab arms as soon as they are in our hands.

Q: His Majesty is committed in Jordan to assist in free enterprise. The Syrian government is committed to a socialist system — is it going to be difficult to marry those two totally different concepts?

Rifai: I am sure that every country will continue to adopt whatever systems it feels is in the interest of its own people. As I said, I think you are jumping to conclusions, you are talking as if the two countries have completely united therefore you must have unity on everything.

Q: I did not jump to that conclusion at all. It is just the two systems — the closeness, as you yourself put it, you are brothers.

Rifai: We hope we will develop it, but we certainly are working under our system, as they are, and whatever is in our interest we will do. Whatever is in their interest they will do. We have a system of free enterprise in economy and we intend to preserve it because we think it is the best system there is.

Q: Do you think President Sadat was wrong to break his agreement with Soviet Union, to throw the Russians out — do you think that was a mistake on his part?

Rifai: It is not really for me to pass judgment on the actions of President Sadat or any other Arab head of state, but I sincerely hope that whatever he is doing is in the interest of Egypt.

Q: Do you feel that there is grounds for Jordan joining the joint Arab force, as President Sadat suggested, to move into Lebanon?

Rifai: We do not believe that a joint Arab force is the solution to what is happening in Lebanon, for many reasons; the main one, of course, is that the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Government have declared repeatedly that they cannot accept the presence of an Arab force, and we certainly do not support the sending in of an Arab force against the wish of the Lebanese Government; we cannot send in occupation forces; we certainly support the Syrian initiative in Lebanon. Syria is doing its best to enforce a ceasefire in Lebanon, and to arrive at a political solution that will put an end to the tragic situation that has been going on for eleven months. Unfortunately, the radical leftist elements in Lebanon have refused the ceasefire so far, and there is very close contact between our King and President Assad and the Lebanese President and the Lebanese government to try to see what is the best way of dealing with the situation.

Q: Is there any prospect whatsoever in this present visit of the King and yourself here to promote any kind of a peace negotiation, or is that not really the purpose, or is it unlikely to emerge?

Rifai: It certainly would be one of the major items that would be discussed between His Majesty and the President. No Arab leader would come to Washington and not discuss the prospects of peace in the Mideast — we just hope that the U.S. will continue to play the very effective role that it has played in the past, and to regain the momentum that has been lost, and help us to achieve a just and durable settlement in our area.

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## Uranium poses a big national issue in Australia

CANBERRA, March 31 (AFP). — The future of Australian uranium is becoming a big national issue in Australia. This country holds one-quarter of the Western world's known supplies and more reserves are expected in remote parts of the continent.

The Labour opposition has unanimously decided to demand a perpetual ban on uranium exploration for export, after Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony said that unless Australia developed its uranium resources it would provoke foreign hostility.

Mr. Anthony appealed to private entrepreneurs to assist in establishing enrichment plants in Australia instead of following the Labour government's idea of government sponsored enrichment plants.

The Labour Party's spokesman on mineral resources Paul Keating described the Anthony statement about foreign hostility as "far fetched." Vast areas of Australia especially at the top end had been declared a national park which ecologists and all others who wish to preserve the environment and native rights will not allow to be disturbed.

Today a former chairman of the Australian Atomic Energy Com-

mission, Sir Phillip Baxter, said Australia could not sit on its uranium because, among other things, Japanese officials had told him that the world would have to take it by force if Australia refused to sell it.

This provoked an attack from the Australian Conservation Foundation whose Secretary Douglas Hill said the Japanese developers were attracting a reputation as gross polluters.

Mr. Anthony insists that the government's policy is to use uranium only for peaceful purposes. Australia should be assisting poorer countries to develop energy resources for nuclear power plants.

Australian scientists are divided on this issue. Some say that nuclear energy should not be developed until radioactive waste can be safely destroyed. Others say that solar energy and other research is too expensive to achieve early results for developing countries.

The Labour Party opposition is seeking an early parliamentary debate on the use of Australian uranium, and supports hostility from original groups about interference with previously guaranteed native rights in areas declared to be

national parks.

Hard pressed in parliament yesterday, Mr. Anthony said his reference to mining Australian uranium referred to a decade or so hence. It would take at least that time before the mines could be developed and the ore processed.

He said no clear announcement could be made on government policy about uranium exports until the conclusion of the current inquiries show effects on environment, set up by the previous government.

The shadow minister for the environment in the opposition, Senator James Mulvihill, said he would like Mr. Anthony to explain how he would prevent any aggressive power using Australian uranium for warlike purposes.

## USSR faces costly future oil supply

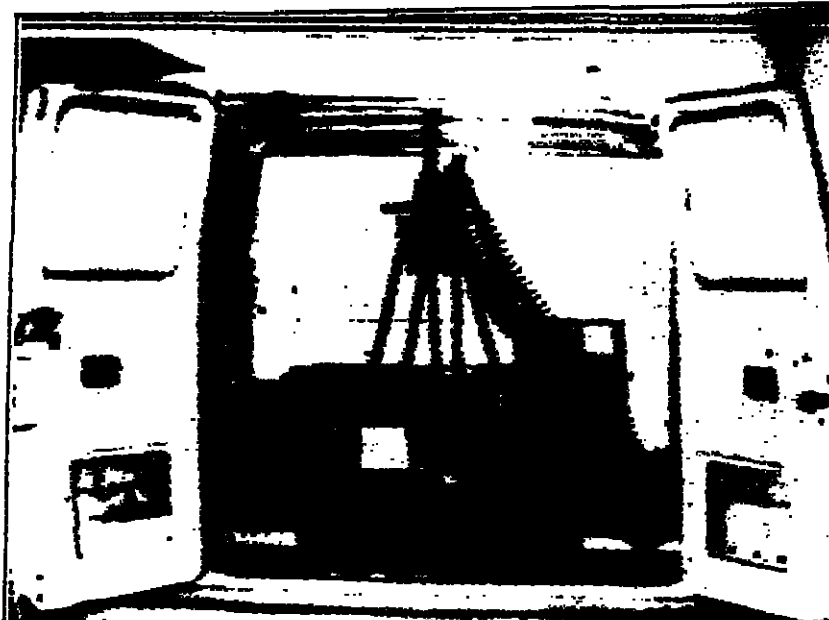
PARIS, March 31 (AFP). — New official statements in Moscow indicate that the Soviet Union may have to pay dearly in order to plug an oil supply gap a few years from now, in spite of its own tremendous output programme.

The USSR is trying to raise output 30 per cent by 1980 to a figure of perhaps 640 million tons per annum.

But, in view of the nation's development programme as a whole, not forgetting its commitments to partners of the east European community Comecon, there is some doubt as to whether this increase will be enough.

Soviet planners for the 1976-1980 period aim to step up natural gas extraction substantially in order to meet the energy shortfall, especially in Siberia. By 1980 annual extraction could be as much as 435,000 million cubic metres.

Sait Oruzhev, Minister for the Gas Industry, told the party newspapers Pravda a few days ago that the USSR will need to lay some



BRINKS BONANZA. — This is the 10mm anti-aircraft machine gun which gunmen in Montreal, Canada used to persuade the driver of a Brinks armoured car to abandon his vehicle, thus enabling the gunmen to make off with over \$1 million on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

35,000 km of gas pipelines with 300 compression stations to enable the gas to be used. He indicated that it was unrealistic to hope for cheap gas in the foreseeable future as a source of fuel oil and gas will count for proportionately less in the Soviet energy picture over the coming years, in any case.

This was confirmed two weeks ago by Sergei Yartov, Head of the Moscow Energy Research Institute, who said hydrocarbons would henceforth be primarily used in industry, with energy coming from the atom and open cast coal sites.

Mr. Yartov said the USSR would have to act fast to set up a coal-winning infrastructure in the remote regions of Yakutia in east-

ern Siberia.

Meanwhile Soviet hydrocarbons destined for Comecon are costing more. Non-Soviet sources, notably New China News Agency, suggest that the price rise since 1974 has been as much as 140 per cent.

Mr. Yartov has said that the Soviet Union is the only big industrial nation basing its growth on "its own energy resources."

But the foregoing comments by Mr. Oruzhev seem to show that this independence will cost the country dearly.

Planning of energy supplies, on the other hand, does not exclude bold moves in the realm of trade with other world regions.

Between now and 1980, for example, the USSR and Comecon may well try to fix up major deals at favourable prices with Arab and African oil producing countries.

## Saudi Arabia sponsors building Yemen terminal

KUWAIT, March 31, (R). — Saudi Arabia is sponsoring a scheme to build an oil pipeline terminal in South Yemen linked by pipeline to its own and other Gulf oilfields, the newspaper Al-Siyassah said today.

It said King Khaled had obtained unanimous support for the scheme from Gulf states he visited during a tour which ended yesterday.

It said the terminal would be built on South Yemen's Hadramaut coast and would be linked by a pipeline network to the oilfields of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The newspaper did not give any other details, but observers said that such a pipeline would provide an alternative outlet for Arab oil in case of a dispute blocking the entrance to the Gulf.

Saudi Arabia's outlet to Lebanon's Mediterranean coast by way of the trans-Arabian pipeline (Tapline) has been blocked many times because of sabotage, war and instability in the northern Arab states.

The proposed pipeline would be at least 1,000 miles long and very costly, observers added.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.K. sterling	634.0	640.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	130.4	130.8
French franc	70.9	71.2
Swiss franc	130.4	130.8
Saudi riyal	93.3	93.6
Lebanese pound	130.2	131.4
Syrian pound	83.5	83.6
Iraqi dinar	918.0	923.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1112.3	1112.8
Egyptian pound	458.0	463.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.3	83.5

## Chilean peso undergoes new devaluation

SANTIAGO, Chile, Mar. 31 (AFP). — The Chilean Central Bank yesterday announced a two per cent devaluation of the peso, effective immediately.

The new tourist and commercial exchange rate is 11.15 Chilean pesos to the U.S. dollar, as against the previous 10.90 pesos.

The devaluation was the seventh this year, the most recent previous devaluation occurred on March 22.

## Japanese, Saudi economic relations to be discussed

TOKYO, March 31 (AFP). — Saudi Arabian Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Mohiddin Nazer arrived in Tokyo late Tuesday night by air for a five-day visit.

Although the minister's visit is informal, he will pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Takeo Miki, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komo to and Sohei Nakayama, President of the Japan-Saudi Arabia Cooperation Organisation, discussing economic cooperation between the two countries.

While in this country, Mr. Nazer will attend a shareholders' meeting of the Arabian Oil Company, a Japanese firm producing oil in the Arabian Gulf partly owned by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

He may take up his talks with Japanese leaders, Saudi Arabia's second five-year economic development programme started in July, which is expected to cost \$140,000 million.

## W. Germany takes measures to reduce foreign work

BONN, March 31 (R). — Foreigners will be barred from settling in the city of Cologne after today.

The ban, in a city where one person in 10 is a non-German, follows similar moves in Munich, Frankfurt, Hanover and West Berlin as well as a number of small industrial towns.

Under an agreement in force since April 1973, any West German city whose share of foreigners is more than 12 per cent can automatically declare itself an overcrowded settlement area. Cities which have more than 10 per cent of foreigners can apply for the ban to be imposed.

A Cologne city administration spokesman said the measure was aimed at controlling West Germany's Turkish and southern European labour force, seven per cent of which is unemployed.

The ban will not apply to nationals of common market countries who are free to settle under community rules.

Cologne has 115,000 registered foreigners, which is 11.3 per cent of the city's population of just over one million. The purpose of the ban is to prevent additional pressure on housing, schools and public services and to avoid placing an unnecessary burden on the local labour market in a period of economic recession.

The city spokesman said the ban must be regarded as a long-term measure to prevent a concentration of foreigners in large cities and to protect the jobs of those already there. In the past year, a large number of unemployed foreign workers moved to Cologne from southern Germany in the hope of finding a job.

The local settlement ban affects movement of foreign workers in-

side West Germany. A city in force for three hits West German for recruiting new foreign labour in order to keep number of foreign workers present level and reduce it as foreigners country.

The present total two million, compared peak of 2.6 million in

The largest contingent workers is from Yugoslavia, ce, and Spain.

## Bahrain licenses more internal banks

BAHRAIN, March 31 Bahraini Monetary licensed five more banks to set up offices, raising the total banks in the scheme netary Agency spoke today.

The spokesman said the banks had been ap meeting of the Monetary Board on Monday.

Two of the five banks in Bahrain 1 time. They are the B zli and the Cairo-ba ternational Bank.

The other three — Bank, Grindlays Ba Banque du Cairo — commercial represent in Bahrain.

## Tender Invitation

The Jordan Valley Commission (JVC) invites submission of prequalification data from U.S. contractors, Jordanian contractors and contractors from countries eligible under AID Geographic Code 941 or joint ventures of such countries who can qualify through experience with projects of similar nature as type, for the construction of about 50,000 M<sup>2</sup> of schools, houses, clinics, municipal buildings distributed throughout villages located along an 80 km stretch of highway that traverses the length of the Valley. Temperature in Valley ranges between 7°C-48°C.

To comply with minimum JVC requirements for structural integrity, thermal characteristics buildings shall consist of monolithic reinforced concrete foundations, columns and roof with 20 cm hollow concrete block wall. The project shall consist of the following:

- 21 schools ranging from 150 m<sup>2</sup> to 2,500 m<sup>2</sup>, approximately 16,500 m<sup>2</sup>;
- 300 houses, ranging from 40 m<sup>2</sup> to 60 m<sup>2</sup>, approximately 18,000 m<sup>2</sup>;
- 10 clinics ranging from 182 m<sup>2</sup> to 2,244 m<sup>2</sup>, approximately 4,200 m<sup>2</sup>;
- 8 municipal facilities ranging from 402 m<sup>2</sup> to 1,705 m<sup>2</sup>;
- and 1 social development center at 570 m<sup>2</sup>.

Aggregate, water, cement and reinforcing steel are readily available in Jordan.

This invitation is extended to both conventional building contractors and contractors with building systems. It is not required that contractors visit the area but it might be to the advantage of contractors, especially those proposing building systems, to acquaint themselves with local conditions. Additional information or clarification is desired, contact JVC. Preliminary plans and specifications have been prepared and are available for review by interested contractors in Amman, Jordan. The JVC will review qualification of contractors as well as applicability of the systems proposed. Prequalified contractors with building system proposals will be allowed to introduce minor modifications to plans and specifications to fit their systems.

The type of contract to be entered into will be stated in the bidding documents when issued to the prequalified contractors.

The project, of which the above described buildings are a part, will be jointly financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of Jordan. The contractor to whom a contract may be awarded will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian Dinars.

In submitting prequalification data, AID Prequalification Questionnaire for Construction Contractors (Attachment 2A Ch2, HB 11 TM 11:1) must be filled out completely and submitted together with any brochures and additional information on experience and resources. Data must clearly indicate type of construction that the firm intends to use and for which prequalification is requested. If building system proposed, detail description and data must be furnished. In the event that a joint venture seeks prequalification the questionnaire must be supplied with respect to all firms in the joint venture. These forms are available from the JVC in Amman and at AID, Washington. Completed prequalification data must be submitted to:

The President  
Jordan Valley Commission  
P.O. Box 2769  
Amman, Jordan  
Telex: 1682 JVC JO  
Phone: 41472

Agency for International Development  
NE/CD Dept. of State  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
Attn: Mr. William C. Larsen  
Phone: (202) 632-1830

Prequalification data must be postmarked no later than April 23, 1976. A short list of qualified contractors will be prepared by the JVC and all contractors will be advised by the end of May 1976 as to whether and when they will be invited to submit bids. It is expected that the construction period will be 24 months.



ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. — At least 5 persons died in Cabot, Arkansas on Monday when a tornado ripped through the heart of the town. (AP wirephoto).

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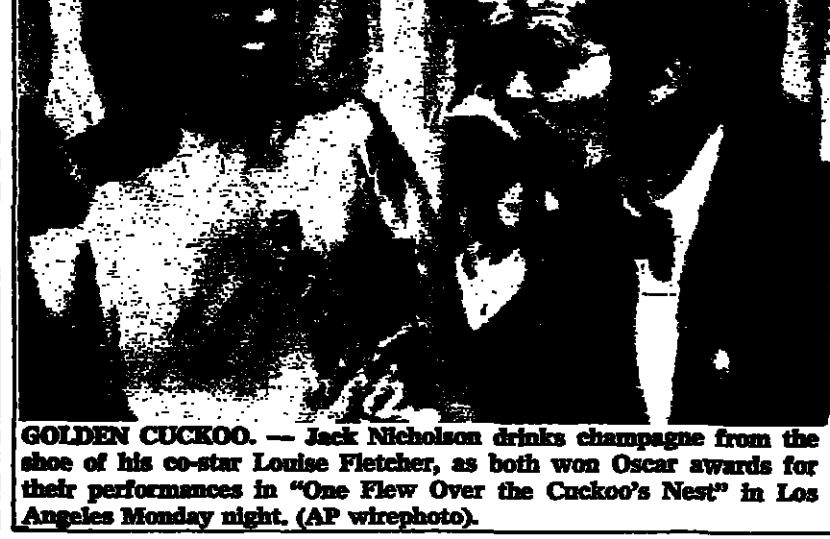
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7:45	Varieties
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10:00	News in English
10:15	The sixth sense
Amman Airport	
Arrivals:	
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8:30	Bangkok, Bahrain
8:40	Dhahran, Kuwait
8:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:50	Beirut
11:15	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Cairo
16:55	London
17:15	Copenhagen
18:00	Rome
18:30	Beirut (MEA)



**GOLDEN CUCKOO.** — Jack Nicholson drinks champagne from the shoe of his co-star Louise Fletcher, as both won Oscar awards for their performances in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" in Los Angeles Monday night. (AP wirephoto).

Radio	
(On 856 KHZ):	
7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News Bulletin
7.45	Morning melodies
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
13.00	News Summary
13.03	Pop session (part II)
14.00	News Bulletin
14.10	Radio magazine
14.30	Play of the week
15.00	Classical music
15.30	Light Instrumentals
16.00	Old favourites
16.30	Easy Listening
17.00	Music
18.00	News Summary
18.05	Listener's choice
18.30	Principle food
18.45	Music
19.00	News Bulletin
19.10	News reports
19.30	Sign off

Market Price	
Almond (Syrian):	100-140
Almond (local):	120-160
Almond (dry):	80-120
Apples (golden):	130-170
Apples (starken):	140-180
Apples (double red):	200-240
Bell pepper:	180-220
Bananas:	150-190
Cabbage:	40-60
Cauliflower:	50-65
Carrots (yellow):	50-65
Carrots (black):	30-45
Cucumbers (small):	180-220
Cucumbers (large):	100-140
Eggplant:	90-130
Grape fruit:	40-55
Garlic:	50-80
Lettuce (small):	30-50
Lettuce (large):	60-80
Lemon:	70-100
Horse beans:	70-100
Hot pepper:	400-480
Marrow (small):	90-120
Marrow (large):	30-60
Orange:	80-120
Onions (dry):	100-140

his claim of exemption as a conscientious objector. He refused induction. "I have searched my conscience and I find I cannot be true to my belief in my religion by accepting such a call," he asserted.

The appeal board had acted on

Tonight's Emergencies	
Doctors:	
Dr. Ali Abul Hafez:	(51919)
Dr. Zakaria Channak:	(37829)
Pharmacies:	
Jacob:	(44945)
Nihad:	(30844)
Khoul:	(25280)
Taxis:	
Express:	(22166)
Phenecia:	(44584)
Khaled:	(23715)

# sting like a bee

the advice of the U.S. Department of Justice, which said Ali was not sincere and that his beliefs were "political and racial" in nature, rather than religious — as is required by law for conscientious objector status. In short, the Department told the appeal board, Ali was simply using religion to avoid military service. After he refused induction, the Justice Department instituted criminal action under the Selective Service Act.

All this time, from 1964 onward Ali had pursued his ring career, successfully defending his crown nine times. But immediately after he refused induction, the World Boxing Association stripped him of his title, and the influential New York State Athletic Commission revoked his boxing license. Other state commissions followed suit. Ali was not to fight again for three and one-half years.

On June 20, 1976, a jury in the U.S. District Court at Houston, Texas, convicted Ali of draft evasion. He was sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$10,000. The sentence was never carried out; Ali's lawyers initiated a series of legal moves that ended with the U.S. Supreme Court overturning the conviction on June 28, 1971. The Court ruled unanimously that the Justice Department had erroneously advised the draft appeal board that Ali's "beliefs were not religiously based and were not sincerely held." Ali was entitled to classification as a conscientious objector, the Court said, and he had been improperly called up for induction in the first place. Therefore, his subsequent conviction could not stand.

Ali was vindicated. But what of his career? As the Vietnam war became increasingly unpopular with American people in the late '60s, anti-Ali emotion cooled, and he had been able to return to the ring in the autumn of 1970, winning his first two matches. Then his comeback faltered. Ali lost a 15-round decision to then-champion Joe Frazier in March, 1971. Ali's draft board ordered him inducted into the U.S. Army after a draft appeal board rejected his claim.

Subsequently, Ali began to speak out sharply against U.S. participation in the Vietnam war. ("I don't have nothing against them Viet Cong," Ali exclaimed in 1966. "They never called me nigger." Another time, he declared, "If I have to die, I'll die fighting for freedom here.") In April, 1967, Ali's draft board ordered him inducted into the U.S. Army after a draft appeal board rejected his claim.

Some boxing pundits said he was through as a contender. "End of the Ali Legend," blared a national sports magazine. Ali thought otherwise. He was still "The Greatest," he said, and he would prove it. There followed 10 straight victories, a totally inexplicable loss to an unknown named Ken Norton in March, 1973, then three more victories (including rematches with Norton and Frazier) that set up Ali for a shot at the reigning champ, George Foreman, on October 30, 1974, in Kinshasa, Zaire.

In the dressing room before the fight, Ali began a soft litany of verses and maxims in a low, sing-song voice: "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee ... you can't hit what you can't see ... I been down ... but not knocked out ... Suddenly, he shouted, 'Now! Let's rumble in the jungle!'"

Rumble he did. In a masterful exhibition of skill and ring savvy, Ali let the powerful Foreman wear himself out, then crisply felled him for the count in the eighth round with a combination of lefts and rights.

The aftermath was pure Ali: "I told you I was the greatest. I told you this man has no class, no skill, doesn't hit hard. Don't ever match no bull against a master boxer. The bull is stronger but the matador is smarter."

Along with the championship, Ali won a \$5-million purse. Even fatter paydays were in the offing. He announced that he would donate his profits from all future fights — minus only training expenses — to the poor people of minority groups.

Boxing Writers Association named him Fighter of the year (1974). The Associated Press picked him as Male Athlete of the Year, and a national group of sportswriters and broad-casters awarded him the Hickok Belt as Professional Athlete of the Year. Sport magazine selected him as Athlete of the Year. Once again, Ali was on the mountaintop.

Land Now — on to the wrestling ring.



Visiting President Ford at the White House.

with strong social protest. It teaches black superiority and black separatism, and it is this race consciousness that sets apart Black Muslims from other adherents of Islam.

In announcing his conversion, Clay said he was giving up his "slave name" and henceforth would be known as Cassius X. Later Elijah Muhammad (leader of the sect) gave him the name of Muhammad Ali. "I believe Allah is God," Clay said. "I think the Black Muslim faith is the true way to save the world." He said he had been attracted to the sect because its members neither drank nor smoked and they "deported themselves well." And said he had embraced their conviction that people belong with their own kind — whites with whites, black with blacks.

The young champion's new posture of racial militance angered many Americans. But he didn't care. "Just by my being a Muslim, that should draw a bigger gate,"



Relaxing with his wife and all his children.

**Tonight's TV Features**

TO OUR VIEWERS

As of Thursday, April 1, 1976, Jordan Television Corporation has put on the air its new television schedule in effect for the next three months. Viewers are kindly advised to check the daily television listings below for changes in the programme. The Jordan Times will continue as usual to publish the daily TV listing as well as Tonight's TV Features. Happy viewing.

**THE SIXTH SENSE**

This new one hour colour series will be transmitted every Thursday at 10:15 on channel 6. It deals with Extra Sensory Perception (ESP). A psychiatrist in this para medical series, deals with cases of the spiritual, bizarre and events surrounding him.

**ADAM'S RIB**

This new, half hour series deals with a man and his wife both of whom are lawyers. Their lives, and quarrels about the role of the housewife and the professional woman.

**CLAYHANGER LOVE**

Edwin and Hilda are once again attracted to each other. Hilda encounters financial difficulties from the Hotel Intercontinental in which she has shares. Before she leaves for Brighton to settle them she meets Edwin.

This series which started in previous cycle continues through the new one.

**THE COURTSHIP OF EDDIE'S FATHER**

A new half hour colour series which will be transmitted at 7 p.m. every Thursday deals with the warmly appealing story of a widowed father, his young son, and their charming ornate housekeeper.



## Argentine junta starts anti-corruption campaign

BUENOS AIRES, March 31, (R). — Argentina's military government, beginning a probe of high-level corruption has frozen the bank accounts of deposed President Maria Estela Peron and two of her Peronist predecessors. The clamp down was extended to the accounts of 18 of Senora Peron's former ministers and other prominent Peronists.

They were named in two lists issued by the Central Bank — one of 74 politicians and the other of leaders of eight major Peronist labour organisations, including the powerful General Labour Confederation. Widespread charges of corruption have been made against the

former government during the past year. The lists were published last night as the new military president, General Jorge Videla, making his first speech to the nation, accused the deposed government of "inefficiency amid generalised administrative corruption and complacent demagoguery."

The new president also spoke of unprecedented disorder in the functioning of the state and justified the coup d'état a week ago as the only alternative to the country's deterioration.

He provided no immediate solutions or spectacular changes but appealed to all sectors for sacrifice to overcome an economic crisis of unprecedented proportions.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices rallied Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange in trading. The industrial average gained more than seven points, finished the first quarter just short of 1,000 points — at 999.37. Generally was considered as non significant because of the low level of activity. Buying was due mostly to institutional investors trying to make some window dressing before writing their quarterly reports.

Best gains were scored by chemicals where Dow Chemical gained 1-1/4, along with automobiles where Ford closed up 1-1/8, department stores with Macy up 2-1/8 and petroleum where Exxon gained 1-1/8. Steels, aircrafts, construction materials and gold mines closed higher. Airlines, copper mines, pharmaceuticals, computers, materials, papers railways and aluminium were mixed. Foods closed

At the close the industrial average shows at 999.37, a gain of 7.0 points; transp. at 207.97, a gain of 0.63; utilities at 87.55, a gain of 0.41. 17,520,000 shares changed hands of which 3,610,000 in the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly easier on balance Thursday after a session with investors cautious ahead of the budget, dealers

Government stocks came off slightly after a quietly firm opening. Long dated stocks halved or erased early gains of up to 1/2 point on lack of interest. Shorts were 1/8 point easier on the in places, dealers added.

At 15.00 the F.T. index was down 1.7 at 402.5. Oils were narrowly mixed to easier while banks were quietly

er, with falls of around 3p to 5p recorded. Mines were occasionally off the top after a mainly firm session

ring the higher gold bullion price, dealers added. Heavyweight producers scored gains of up to 75p. Australians were lower

some markets. In an easier insurance sector, Legal and General lost 5p after

near results while Pearl Assurance fell 6p after its results. In stores, Houses of Fraser was steady after full year results

combined English stores lost 2p after figures. Leading equities to show net falls of a penny or two included

Bowater, GEC, GKN, Tubes and Dunlop. Rolls Royce lost a penny after yesterday's rights issue announcement. Reed International and Thorn scored small on balance gains by

close, dealers added.

## U.S. envoy arrives in Lebanon

[Continued from page 1] might not be in Lebanon's "interest" and try to prevent the "mish-mish" on the grounds that the situation was an internal matter outside the U.N.'s competence and

Leftwing leader Kamal Junblatt expressed his regret over Mr. Wa-

the U.N.'s competence and



LEBANON GUARD. — A leftwing Lebanese soldier stands guard Tuesday over the Beirut radio station loyal to the Provisional Military Government of Lebanon, Gen. Aziz Al Abdah. (AP wirephoto).



LAWN CHAT. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt chat on their way to the chancellery house Tuesday in Bonn on the second day of Sadat's visit to West Germany. (AP wirephoto).

## Sadat: All Lebanese leaders guilty

BONN, Mar. 31, (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said here today that Lebanon's political leaders, from President Suleiman Franjeh downwards, bore the main responsibility for that country's civil war.

He told a questioner at a press conference during his official visit to West Germany that Egypt was opposed to all foreign intervention in Lebanon, whether by the Soviet Union, other superpowers or Syria's ruling Baath Party.

His concluding remark of "hands off Lebanon" drew a burst of applause from among the 50 Arab journalists who are accompanying him on his current European tour.

Lebanon's political leaders, from President Franjeh down to the country's most minor politician, carried the principal responsibility for the war and for allowing it to escalate to such an extent, he said.

President Sadat said he favoured a United Arab solution to the Lebanese problem but added that he had no objection to United States or European initiatives aimed

at stopping the fighting.

President Franjeh should put the interests of the country before his own pride, the Egyptian leader added.

## U.N. Sahara envoy visits refugees

TINDOUF, Algeria, March 31 (Agencies) — A United Nations Special Envoy, Sweden's Olof Rydbeck, arrived here today to visit Saharan refugees camped in Algeria.

Mr. Rydbeck, currently on a second fact-finding mission in countries involved in the Western Sahara dispute, arrived in Algiers from Madrid yesterday.

He was greeted on his arrival here by the President of the Algerian-backed Saharan National Provisional Council, Mohammed Ould Ziou.

International Red Cross officials, administering the camps in Algeria, today estimated there were 45,000 refugees here. They fled from the Western Sahara region after Moroccan and Mauritanian forces took over the territory when Spain withdrew from its former colony.

Rwanda meanwhile has formally recognised the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario front on Feb. 28.

In another department, Morocco today launches a fresh diplomatic campaign to win international acceptance of its annexation of the former Spanish Sahara, sending the leaders of its two main political parties on a tour of foreign capitals.

The campaign is intended "to counter the wave of propaganda and falsification by the Algerian leadership to get recognition for the so-called Saharan Arab Democratic Republic."

## Immediate economic concerns expected to dominate 2-day EEC summit

LUXEMBOURG, March, 31 (AFP) — Leaders of the nine European Economic Community (EEC) nations will have an overloaded agenda when they meet tomorrow and Friday for their summit gathering.

## USSR makes official protest to Egypt

MOSCOW, March 31 (AFP) — The Soviet government today protested to Egypt over its abrogation of the friendship treaty between the two countries.

A note delivered by the Soviet ambassador in Cairo stressed "the grave responsibility of those whose acts complicate Soviet-Egyptian relations and who try to annihilate cooperation with the Soviet Union," TASS news agency reported.

The note warned that the assumption that abrogating the treaty "will not change much in relations" between the two countries was wrong.

TASS said the note also accused "Egyptian leaders" of "concluding separate arrangements with Israel without informing the Egyptian people's true friends and other Arab countries facing up to the aggressor" — arrangements that practically side-tracked Egypt from the struggle to liberate occupied territories.

ing, technically known as a "European Council".

They had been expected to concentrate on the future of Europe and the idea of European parliamentary elections on the basis of universal suffrage.

But immediate economic problems threaten to overshadow discussion on the Leo Tindemans report urging a consolidation of existing European institutions.

As it stands, the idea is relatively modest but it has already met criticism for being too "technocratic," or else idealistic according to those who already find it hard to respect the community as it is today.

Hundreds of proposals by the European Commission (the Community's executive body) are collecting dust on the desk of the council of ministers for example.

Mr. Tindemans who is the Belgian Premier, thinks the Commission should seek investiture at the European parliament so that it emerges as a kind of European "government."

The European election idea was seen in some quarters as virtually accepted, and it was thought at one time that the first election in early summer 1978 was a certainty. This week's summit was to have worked out the final plan.

But things do not look so straightforward now. The British have doubts on whether the 1978 deadline can be honoured. The doves are asking for special election methods. Within France, political parties are divided on the merits of the concept.

And, in any case there is inevitably a good deal of argument on how representation per country should be weighted: Luxembourg with only 600,000 people, for example is equivalent to one French department.

It seems likely that the issue of European elections will be put back to July, with the daily being quietly overlooked. There is a general feeling that failure of the EEC to reach agreement within given deadlines has merely shown up the divisions within the Community recently.

The result of all this is that the European leaders will probably give most of their attention to current problems.

Britain has asked for discussion on Europe's structural unemployment, France wants to talk about monetary affairs, following its withdrawal from the joint

at scheme, the small There is likely to be sure on West Germany's huge monetary stabilize foreign exchange rates so that its currencies do not have to be out of monetary union they can.

The project for monetary union would weaker countries to nomic discipline. Ireland have when receiving EEC while ago.

But Britain finds hard to swallow, for chological reasons. European economic union was at a previous summit the Hague, but the rough passage of Sterling has lost percent of its rate lira has dropped ne Patterns of trade has shaken up as a Commerce across onters should the uncomplicated as b and Manchester, t long way to go y war" between Ital is an example.

This conflict an depreciation of the -avis the French fi ve Italian wine fir vantage.

Subsequently, orities have been ch other about "w ions" designed to placement."

Unemployment i serious in Western Latest figures her fiscal government 5,700,000 people c the EEC.

And as is well overy in the busin iled to boost comp so far.

Governments an rease jobs availabl state aid but this new inflationary t

The recovery is amplitude in ever and there is little is one main reas tension since the

The EEC commi ted to urge conti by member govern the fragile upturn dized.

## Hussein, Rifai talks with U.S.

[Continued from page 1] than one could wish to remember — peace in the Middle East." He added: "We must make every effort to reach this goal while it is still attainable."

Replying to the toast, Mr. Ford said that much more remained to be done: "Problems will not be solved tonight or tomorrow but we know that they must be solved."

"The negotiating process must continue," he added.

## Calm returns to Galilee

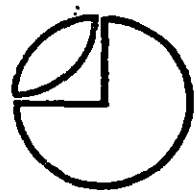
[Continued from page 1] before being dispersed. Many other schools remained closed.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) last night described the clashes in Israel as a great revolt by the Palestinians against Israeli domination.

Ezzedin Kalak, the PLO's chief representative in Paris, told a meeting in the French capital that "the Arab people of Galilee have put an end to the myth of the Idhaim's decision."



GUN GIRLS. — Rhodesian woman dressed in battle fatigues is a member of the Rhodesian Women's Services practicing small arms drill in Salisbury. Recruits have been joining the services as the African guerrilla threat is increasing. (AP wirephoto).



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